No. 14,640.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WM. COEBEL SHOT

Seriously Wounded at Frankfort Today.

UNCERTAIN WHO DID SHOOTING

Harland Whittaker, a Farmer, Under Arrest.

HE INSISTS HE IS INNOCENT

Tremendous Excitement at the Kentucky Capital Over Affair.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 30 .- State Benator Wm. Goebel was shot and very seriously injured this morning at 11:10 o'clock, while passing through the state house yard on his way to the capitol build-

Two shots were fired from a rifle, only one of them taking effect. It struck Mr. Goebel in the right side, one-third of the distance down from the arm pit to the hip. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out below the right shoulder blade. It is not thought by the physicians in charge that the wound will prove fatal, unless complications set in.

John Whitaker, a farmer from Butler county, Ky., is under arrest, charged with having fired the shots, but he denies that he had anything to do with it. Five revolvers were found upon him when he was

Mr. Goebel, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the Capitol building, Goebel being on the right of the three. When the three men were two thirds of the distance from the street to the capitol a shot was fired from the third-story of the building occupied by the offices of the governor, the secretary of state and other leading officials. The ball struck Mr. Goebel in the side and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Chinn and Lillard seized him, Chinn saying as he ld so: "I guess they've got you, Goebel "Yes," replied Goebel, "I guess they have

got me for sure." Four More Shots Fired.

While Chinn was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms, four



William Goebel,

more shots were fired at the little party. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement.

Neither Chinn nor Lillard moved until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help. A crowd of men gathered in less than a minute, and Mr. Goebel was carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capital Hotel.

Dr. Hume made a superficial examination of the wound, which had, he declared, penetrated the right lung and would in all probability prove fatal. Mr. Goebel was removed to his own room, on the second floor of the Capital Hotel. Guards were stationed at the foot of every staircase leading to the second floor and nobody was allowed to pass. A more extended examination made by Dr. Hume and several other physicians resulted in the announcement that the wound was not necessarily fatal and that Mr. Goebel will in all probability recover. The ball, it was for had inflicted a wound which was somewhat of a glaneing nature and had not gone through the lung in a direct line, as Dr. Hume had thought upon the first examination. Had the ball struck the chest onehalf inch to the right it would have caused

certain death. Excitement Among Legislators.

The house was in session when the shoot ing occurred and the senate was to meet within twenty minutes. The capitol building was therefore filled with members of legislature, and to say that excitement followed is putting it very mildly. From both halls men ran wildly down the steps without hats or coais, and one member of pant here. The queen is su the house came out carrying in his hand from the prevailing disease.

a bill on which he had been arguing when

the shooting occurred. By the time the members of the legislaure had reached the lower floor, however Goebel was on his way to the office of Dr Hume. The members hastily rushed back to their desks, adjourned with the most unceremonious haste and poured down into he streets again.

In a few minutes crowds were hastening toward the capitol from every direction. Down St. Clair street, which runs directly south from the capitol, came a dense mass of wildly excited men, headed by two mem-bers of the city fire department. One of them carried a Winchester rifle, and the other was telling him to "put down that thing and go back." He finally agreed to do this, and the crowd under his leader-

ship melted away.

Within three minutes after the shooting line of men was thrown around the build ing whence shots came.

John W. Miles, an aged citizen of Frankfort, was standing at the foot of the stairway, leading from the first floor of the office building to the west, when a man, evidently a mountaineer, came rushing down the steps. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man's body and held him fast until help came.

Harland Whittaker Arrested.

Men closed in around the prisoner on every side with arawn revolvers, and the slightest attempt at resistance would have resulted in his instant death. He submitted to arrest very quietly, claiming again and again that he had nothing to de with the shooting. He gave his name as Harland Whittaker, and said that he was in the state office building when he heard the shots, and beliaving the long-predicted battle had come at last, hastened out to see what was going on. He was searched at once and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him. None of the cartridges had been exploded, and there was no sign of any of the weapons having been in use.

He was hurried to the jail, three blocks

away, with all possible speed, it being feared that an attempt might be made to lynch him if the crowd once was able to lay hands upon him. He was very quiet and did not lose his composure for an instant, notwithstanding the excitement around

"I don't know no more about it than any of you," he said.

Deliberate Attempt to Kill. That the attempt to kill Mr. Goebel was deliberate admits of no doubt whatever, and the only reason it failed was poor marksmanship. The window from which the shots were fired was raised about eight inches from the bottom and the man who fired at him had a perfect range of not over 500 feet, with Goebel's tall figure in a black overcoat in sharp relief against the white snow-covered ground behind him. It is claimed by many judges of good shoot-

ooseness of the overcoat and fired too much to one side. Troops Ordered to Frankfort. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., January 30 .-The troops that were here guarding the

ing in Frankfort at the present time that

the would-be assassin was misled by the

Kendalls were ordered to Frankfort on a special train and left here at 1 o'clock, leaving ten soldiers to guard the jail, Goebel Says He Will Not Die.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 30 .- At 1:30 .m. Goebel's condition was worse and grave fears were entertained that he would not survive. He himself was calm and insisted that he would not die.

DISTRESSED THE PRESIDENT. Regards the Kentucky Shooting as a

The news of the shooting of Wm. Goebel, the democratic contestant for governor of Centucky, was received while the cabinet was in session. Upon reading the bulletin, the President expressed his sorrow, and remarked that it was a great calamity. He was much distressed at the news, and so were all the members of the cabinet. All agreed that it was a most lamentable occurrence. After the cabinet meeting adjourned each of the members expressed his deep regret that the politcal differences in Kentucky had brought

The President had been kept well inas to the situation in Frankfort and krew that public feeling was running high with danger of disturbance, but the pos-sibility of the shooting of one or the other of the men prominently engaged in the contest had never entered his mind.

Heard With Amazement.

The news of the attempted assassination of Mr. Goebel, in Kentucky, was received at the Capitol with deep regret. A great many senators feared that there would b bloody outcome on account of the bitter feeling that has existed before and since the election, and which has been growing in intensity daily.

In the House the news spread like wild-

In the House the news spread like wild-fire, and was for a time almost the sole topic of conversation. The report was re-ceived at first with incredulity and after confirmation with amazement.

The members gathered in groups to dis-

cuss it, and there were everywhere expressions of horror that the bitter political contest which had waged in Kentucky had culminated in an attempted assassination.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky says that John Whitaker, who has been arrested comes Mr. Smith of Kentucky says that John Mr. Smith of kentucky arrested, comes from Gov. Taylor's district in Kentucky. The members of the Kentucky delegation did not care to be interviewed upon the political effect of the attempted assassination, pending the arrival of complete details.

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Latest List Sent to the War Depart-

ment by Gen. Otis. The adjutant general received a cable message from Gen. Otis, at Manila, this merning announcing the following casualties among the troops in the Philippines since last report: Deaths-Drowned, December 4, Frank

Thiel, E, 13th Infantry. Malaria, January 5, Matthew McNulty, B 22d Infantry; William Doty, F, 40th Infan

Typhoid, 25th, Garfield Connor, C, 12th Infantry; 17th, George Rehl, E, 39th In Intantry; 17th, George Rehl, E, 39th Infantry, Variola, 25th, Second Lieut. Eugene G, Wing, B, 36th Infantry; 12th, Spencer Keontz, F, 36th Infantry; 14th, William A. Helt, H, 33d Infantry. Dysentery, 24th, Daniel F, Shenk, 9th Infantry, Fred Mathias, sergeant, F, 27th Infantry.

antry. Pneumonia, 21st, Newton Hellenbaugh, L Pneumonia, 210, ith Artillery. Wounded in action, 25th, Rufus Ridner, Wounded in action, 25th, Rufus Ridner, A. 37th Infantry. Suicide, 23d, William Gregory, H, 11th

Suicide, 230, William Gregory, H, 11th Cavalry. Killed—Cebu, September 23, Herman Fritch, K, 23d Infantry; near Cebu, Luzon, January 13, Walter K. Young, corporal, 38th Infantry; between Tananan and Lipa, 20th, Frank W. Summerfield, musician, F, 36th Infantry; at Mangatarem, wounded, December 9, James J. Dunn, I, 25th Infan-try, head; John Goodman, M, leg, slight; A. T. Botolan.

Italy's Queen Has the Influenza. ROME, January 30.-Influenza is rampant here. The queen is suffering slightly

K.MBERLEY SHELLED

Boers Sent 380 Projectiles Into the Town January 25.

A WOMAN AND CHILD KILLED

Gen. Buller Reports More Casualties in Recent Fight.

FIGHT AT COLESBURG

KIMBERLEY, Friday, January 26.-The wholesale bombardment which lasted all day yesterday was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties. including a woman and child. The favorite target appears to have been the hospital. A shrapnel shell exploded close to a hearse which was proceeding to the cemetery, and a shell burst in the cemetery during the funeral.

Fight at Colesburg. PRETORIA, Saturday, January 27.-A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says Commandant Delarey reports that a large body of British advanced Thursday, January 25, and he attacked them, causing the British to retire after suffering severe loss. The Boer casualties were two men slightly

wounded.

Gen. Grobler reports heavy fighting since daybreak, the British, in great force, endeavoring to surround the Boer positions. Gen. Schoeman hastened to the assistance of Gen. Grobler. Gen. Schoeman returned this evening, and reports that the British were repulsed, and that the Boers maintained their positions. The Boer loss was four men slightly and one man severely wounded. The British loss is not known, but must be severe. The bombardment of Kimberley continues.

Kimberley continues.

The other Boer forces are reported quiet BULLER'S CASUALTY LIST.

Losses in Fighting From January 26 Up to Spion Kop.

LONDON, January 30.—General Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the two actions of January 20 and January 21 were 17 killed, 233 wounded and 6 missing.

Boer Shell Factory Destroyed. N, January 30.-A special dispatch from Durban says a refugee who has arrived there from Johannesburg reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on January 20. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

Dispatch From Gen. Roberts. LONDON, January 30.-A dispatch ha een received from Lord Roberts, dated today, saying there is no change in the situation in South Africa.

BULLER'S CRITICAL CONDITION. Boers May Attack His Rear at Chieve-

NEW YORK, January 30 .- A London dis patch to the Evening World today says: Buller's danger is now forcing itself or he military experts. A committee of national defense has already taken it up and is gravely considering it. Lord Roberts himself has communicated his anxiety, it is

He has, it is reported, cabled the committee that unless Buller and his forces arrive safely from their present position to the south of the Little Tugela river they will be in imminent danger of having their

Lord Roberts has pointed out that Buller has with him an immense transport train, interferes with the mobility of his army.

Euller's main force is now about twenty-two miles from its base at Frere and Chlevely. vely.
is between the Big Tugela river, over

which it has retreated, and the Little Tu-gela river, over which it has to retreat in order to begin the march to its base. That part of it comprising Lyttleton's brigade may still be on the north side of the Tugela at Potgleter's Drift, though it is generally believed that it, too, has retreated

It will take days for Buller's army to get It will take days for Buller's army to get back to its base. Meantime the Boers are a few miles away from that in force at Colenso, only a few miles away from that base. Last Tuesday they crossed the river there and made a reconnaissance of the British camp, evidently with a view of ascertaining the strength of the force which Buller left behind to guard his base and communications.

communications.

The party that crossed came into contac with Buller's rear guard and killed severa of the British. That reconnoissance indicated a purpose on the part of the Boers to cut Buller's communications off.

Should they bull an everytheless. Should they hurl an overwhelming force ver the Tugela and crish the British at Chieveley, they would have Buller in

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN RICHMOND Frank Barnett Dangerously Wounder

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., January 30 .- A sensa icnal shooting affair took place on Church Hill avenue at a busy hour yesterday. W . Rhodes, twenty-five years old, and wel known in the eastern part of the city, came back from the Spanish war in Cuba an married a pretty girl who was employed in large manufactory here. Frank Barnett, manager of the factory, had been attentive to her, and was said to be in love with her. Three weeks ago Rhodes found his wife and Barnett in a compromising position, and informed Barnett when he met him and informed Barnett when he met him again he would kill him. Barnett went away for a while and returned today. They met on a crowded street and Rhodes fired at Barnett twice. Both bullets took effect in Barnett's face. Barnett staggered across the street, which was covered with blood for twenty feet. Rhodes walked to the station house, gave himself up and handed over his revolver. Barnett is dangerously wounded.

To Promote Republican Harmony. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 30 .- A meet ing of the republican committee of sixtytwo has been called for tomorrow evening to restore harmony in the party in this county. This meeting has been called at the urgent request of Senator Hanna, who is especially anxious that all factions of the party shall be harmonized before the

To Consider Harbor Charts. A board of officers, consisting of Colonel

John I. Rodgers, 5th Artillery; Captain Charles G. Treat and First Lieutenant Isaac N. Lewis of the 7th Artillery, has been appointed to meet at the War Department to consider and report upon all details desirable in harbor charts to be used by the coast artillery, for the information of the chief of engineers, U. S. A.

Quarantine Against Mexican Ships. United States Minister Swenson, at Copenhagen, has advised the State Department that the Danish West Indian Islands have declared a quarantine of fifteen days ground of smallpox in the latter country.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS WARLIKE IN SPIRIT

Annual Report of the Capital Traction Railway Company Submitted.

Bill to Increase the Salaries of the District Supreme Court

The annual report of the Capital Traction Company for 1899 was submitted to the House today. The receipts were as follows: From passengers, \$1,100,648.22; from mall, \$2.874.82; freight, \$944.40; bills payable, \$80,000; advertising, \$9,999.96; rents, \$6,415.38; miscellaneous, \$3,385.19; track

entals, \$166.66. The disbursements were as follows: Main enance of way and structure, \$59,496.01; maintenance of equipment, \$66,978.48; op-eration of power plant, \$46,383.71; car service, including wages of conductors and motormen (amounting to \$210,176.55), \$269,-988.62; general expenses, \$119,378.97; new cars and loops, \$66,521.56; taxes, \$47,381.37;

cars and loops, \$66,521.56; taxes, \$47,381.37; tax for special policemen, \$7,441.34; interset, \$39,485.02; dividends, \$359,950.50; tickets redeemed, \$68.64 Balance, December 31, 1899, \$35,547.80.

During the year 128 persons were injured on the line. The company has a funded debt of \$1,000,000 and a floating debt of \$90,000. The total cost of road, real estate and equipment was \$13,080,000. The number of passengers carried in 1899 was 25,199,325.

Increasing Justices' Salaries.

Mr. Jenkins has introduced a bill in the House providing that the chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Co-lumbia shall have an annual salary of \$8,500, and each of the associate justices of that court an annual salary of \$8,000; and that the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District shall each receive an annual salary of \$7.500, one-half payable from the revenues of the District. A Hall of Records Site.

Mr. Bromwell has introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 7655) providing "that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy be directed to acquire, for the purposes and in the manner herinafter provided, the real estate, with the improvements thereon, em-braced in square numbered 169, in the city of Washington, and which is bounded or the north by G street, on the east by 17th street, on the south by the Winder building property, as shown by the diagram, and on

property, as shown by the diagram, and on the west by an alley, and containing 30,478 square feet of ground; and the sum of \$243,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay for the same; and for the purpose of preparing for immediate use the existing buildings thereon for the preservation and storage of papers, documents, and other records which have accumulated in the three departments mentioned and are needed only for occasional use the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated.

"The Secretaries are authorized and directed to acquire the property by negotiation, so far as such property by negotiation, and title thereto secured at a price not above the fair relative value of the same, or by condemnation proceedings, as provided in the act approved June 25, 1890, to provide an eligible site for a city post office, with amendments thereto approved August 30, 1890.

"That whenever and as title to the several parcels of such real estate, with improvements thereon, shall be acquired as

"That whenever and as title to the several parcels of such real estate, with improvements thereon, shall be acquired as aforesaid, and the same shall be ready for delivery and the sufficiency thereof shall be certified by the Attorney General of the United States, or whenever, by condemnation of any parcel, the fair value shall be ascertained, the treasurer of the United States is authorized and directed, upon the requisition of the Secretaries, to pay the purchase price of such property, parcel by parcel, and to pay into court the condemnation price, parcel by parcel, of all the property that may be condemned."

EXPLORERS ARE MISSING

Lieutenant Herron's Party Not Heard o Since Last Summer.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by the officials of the War Department with regard o the fate of First Lieut. Joseph H. Heron of the 8th Cavalry, Dr. Carter, a conract physician; nine packers and thirteer animals, composing a party which started out last April to explore the Sushitina river, Alaska. Nothing has been heard rom the party since last summer, and it s feared that the members may have per-They accompanied the expeditio led by Capt. E. F. Glenn of the 25th Infantry several hundred miles up the Sushiting and at that point Lieut. Herron and his party started up the Tanana river for the Yukon river, expecting to come out by the Yukon route. Since then, however, noth-

ng has been heard from them. Officers having experience in arctic explorations say that if Herron's party had eached the Yukon route that fact would nave undoubtedly been known by this time is the Yukon is the main highway of Alas ka. The War Department is practically helpless in the matter, as there is at present no means of communicating with that part of Alaskan territory where the party is supposed to be.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Infantry, who is now at Vanceurer that the capt.

is now at Vancouver barracks, Washing ton, has been relieved from duty with th Cook inlet exploring expedition, to which Lieut. Herron was attached, and has been ordered to San Francisco for further ders. Capt. Glenn has neglected no ste that might lead to information concerning that might lead to information concerning the missing party, but so far has failed to obtain authentic trace of it. As soon as the climatic conditions will permit relief expe-ditions will be sent after Lieut. Herron's party, unless it is heard from in the meantime. Lieut. Herron is a native of Ohlo, and graduated at the Military Acad-emy in the class of '91.

Did Not Criticise the Senate as Was Published.

The State Department has anticipated action by the Senate in the matter of the reported criticisms of members of that body by Mr. Von Sittart, the British consul general at New Orleans. Before the subject figured at all in the Senate the State Department had taken notice of the publications attributing these criticisms to the consul, and made inquiry into the

matter.

The result was the complete repudiation by the consul of the sentiments attributed to him, and it is expected that this denial will be submitted to the Senate committee on foreign relations, which was charged with an inquiry into the matter yesterday.

Senate Bill Passed by the House Representatives. The House today, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, passed the Senate bill appropriating \$4,000 for a pedestal for a statue in this city of Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and authorizing the selection of a site on a public reservation.

The bill was passed by the Senate yesterday.

cates Purpose to Crush Boers,

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS ASKED

Both Houses Adjourned After Hear-

IRISH MEMBERS ABSENT

sion of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 p.m., after the cus omary formalities.

There was a large attendance of mem pers. The gentleman usher of the Black Rod, General Sir M. S. Diddulph, summoned the commons to the house of lords at 2:05 p.m., where the lord high chancel-lor, Earl Halsbury, read the queen's speech, which was as follows:
"My Lords and Gentlemen: The peace

which had recently been broken in South Africa, when last I addressed you, has, un In resisting the invasion of my South Afr. can colonies by the South African republi and Orange Free State my people have re sponded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, an the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were lande to co-operate with them, has not falle short of the noblest traditions of our mil tary history.

Grieved at the Loss of Life.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valu able lives should have fallen a sacrifice, bu I have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eager ness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominion have come forward to share in the commo defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renev their exertions until they have brought thi struggle for the maintenance of the empir and the assertion of its supremacy in South

Africa to a victorious conclusion."

After allusions to the treaty with Ger

"The brilliant courage and soldier-like South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance, which it was not possible to accept, have come from many other colonies with populations of various races. I have received from the ruling chiefs of native states of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their states at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"I regret that owing to insufficient rainfall in the autumn over a great part of western and central India the harvest and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my government and by the rulers of the native states affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

"I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues, and that although its severity has not increased since last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution. South Africa have already earned high ad

Appeal for Increased Appropriations "Gentlemen of the House of Commons The estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must neces sarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country. You will not, I am convinced shrink from any outlay that may be re-quired to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire ha-laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their nava-preparations at the cost of increasing eforts and sacrifices, the solicitude wit which you have provided for the efficience

forms involving large expenditure, recom mends amendments to the agricultural educational, company, railway and acci-

dent laws.

The attendance of peers and of the public was not extraordinary.

After the reading of the speech the house adjourned until 4 p.m., and the commoners returned to their house, which also similarly suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock.

Irish Members Remained Away. All of the Irish nationalists were absen from the opening session of parliament. owing to their attendance at a meeting in committee room 16. Mr. Timothy Harrington, member for the Harbour division of Dublin, presided. Those in attendance in cluded Messrs. Dillon, Healy and John Red-

nationalist representatives and that henc forth they should act together as or

united party.

The resolution was carried unanimously The resolution was carried unanim. On Mr. Healy's motion, three whips elected for the reunited party.

elative to the interference of peers at elec-ion. It was rejected by a vote of 337 to 101. The speaker read the queen's speech at 1:45 p.m.

reply to the speech.

The entry of the secretary of state for he colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was not theered from any part of the house. Prince of Wales Present.

In the house of lords the Prince of Wales he Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were seated on the cross benches. There were many ladies in the gal-eries, and there was an unusually large attendance of peers.

benefit of the war office, and that in future the war office must exist for the benefit of the army.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON'S RETURN.

Disposes of the Story That He is to Be Transferred to Rome. M. Cambon, French ambassador to the

United States, arrived at New York city resterday on the Normandie and received a hearty welcome from a large party of his friends and countrymen, including M. Thie baut, charge d'affaires; M. Taigny, secre-tary of the embassy, and the officers of the New York consulate.

M. Cambon's return effectually disproves the story current last fall-when he went to Paris that he would not return to the United States, but would instead be trans-United States, but would instead be transferred to the mission at Rome. If such a plan was in contemplation it was abandoned evidently because of the important international questions under consideration by France and the United States at this time and the necessity of having French interests at the American capital looked after by an able man, thoroughly familiar with the subjects and at the same time on the friendliest personal terms with the officials of the United States administration. M. Cambon has rendered highly important services at Washington during the Spanish-American war and since, and is ne of the most popular members of the iplomatic corps. It is said that one of the main reasons for his return to the United States is to secure prompt and favorable tection on the French reciprocity treaty, if possible.

BROOKLYN'S WISHES.

rges the Construction of at Least One First-Class Warship There. A delegation of Brooklyn representatives, ncluding Messrs. Fitzgerald, May and Origgs, called at the Navy Department tolay to urge upon Secretary Long the pro-riety of providing for the construction of it least one first-class naval vessel at the trooklyn navy yard. The delegation ar-;ued that it would be of inestimable advanage in an emergency for the government o have at command the services of such nucleus of a naval construction force s would be obtained through the employ-

s would be obtained through the employnent at the navy yards of as many workngmen as could be profitably employed on
ne big naval vessel. The project would
also tend to standardize the navy yard
orce, for keeping the same number of
aen in employment the force at work on
the new ship could be drawn upon whenover needed for repair work, and when the
epairs were completed the men could be
eturned to the ship, thus avoiding the
holesale discharges that now occur.
Secretary Long listened with interest to
he delegation and agreed to consider careully the arguments they presented. But it
vas evident that he did not regard the suggestion as sound, rather fearing the large
iddition to the navy yard forces that would
insue if this application were granted, for
the privilege would have to be extended to
be other navy yards. Secretary Long
avors placing the work of naval construcion in private hands.

THE PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

According to Major Taylor the Situa-tion Has Become Serious. Surgeon General Sternberg received a telegram this morning from Colonel Forwood of the medical department at San Francisco saying that Major Taylor, at Honolulu, reports, under date of January 15, that there have been thirty-four cases of bubonic plague and twenty-seven deaths in Honolulu, and that the situation is serious. According to Major Taylor, the disease has appeared in several isolated places case has appeared in several isolated places outside of the original district, and a native guard and a white woman have been stricken. The soldiers are closely quarantined and the hospital is in a safe place. Major Taylor says that the board of health is acting vigorously and has burned Chinatown and other infected localities.

TRIBUTE FROM OTIS.

ieneral Order Announcing the of Gen. Lawton.

A copy of the general order issued by Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, announcing the death of Maj. Gen. Lawton, was received at the War Department today. It gives a brief account of the brilliant military career of Gen. Lawton, and includes the following personal tribute from Gen. Otis, his immediate commander:

"With deepest feelings of personal loss and conviction of the grief it will cause every seldier in this command, the commanding general announces the death of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, commander of the 1st Division, tilled in action at San Mateo, Tuesday norning, December 19, 1899. He combined all the attributes of the highest type of a soldier and the natural leader of men: soldier and the natural leader of men-quick to grasp a military situation, and equally quick to act; just, considerate, gen-erous toward those whom he commanded, he was devoted and loyal to those who commanded him. Permeated with the spirit of a soldier and the magnetism of a leader, he inspired his troops to aimost superhu-man efforts, and with the conviction that where he led victory ever followed. His personal bravery was absolute. Cool, com-posed, resourceful, his tall form a conspic-uous mark, he moved about under hottest hostile fire as one who had a charmed life. hostile fire as one who had a charmed life. We have lost the man; the example is left us; both are inestimable."

MINISTER TO THE TRANSVAAL. Mr. Wm. Alden Smith Will Propose

the Authorization of One. Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, intends to offer an amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill now being prepared by the foreign affairs committee for a minister resident and consul general to the South Af-

Boards of Survey to Meet.

A board of survey, consisting of Capt. John R. Williams, First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn and Second Lieut. Philip R. Ward of the 7th Artillery has been appointed to meet at the War Department in this city to examine and report upon certain quarermaster's supplies receipted for by Pasi termaster's supplies receipted for by Past Assistant Surgeon George Tully Vaughan, marine hospital service, for the disposition of which no vouchers have been furnished. A board of survey, consisting of Maj. John W. Pullman, quartermaster, U.*8. A., and First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 11th Infantry, has been ordered to meet at Jef-fersonville, Ind., from time to time, to ex-amine and report upon quartermaster's umine and report upon quartermaster's tores at that point.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery and the Wilmington, arrived at Montevideo yesterday from Ensenada having left the latter point on account of bubonic plague existing in that locality. They will be quarantined at Montevideo for the next five days. The Yankton has left Gibara for Port An-

tonio.
The torpedo boat Dupont has sailed from Newport for New York.
The supply ship Culgoa arrived at Sydney yesterday.

Movement of Ninth Cavalry. According to a telegram received at the War Department today Troop D, 9th Cav-

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

compounded daily.

A BUSINESS AXIOM.

Money spent in continutous advertising in the daily press draws interest that is

Transvaal Situation Talked Over at Cab net Meeting.

MANY PETITIONS FOR INTERFERENCE

This Country Will Make No Offer of Mediation.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

The South African situation was inormally discussed at the cabinet session today. There was no important question which could be formally placed before the session relating to the situation in the Transvaal, but the topic is getting to be one which is so full of interest as to lead cabinet members to begin a discussion of certain phases without there being a definite proposition before the administration, In some respects, however, there is some-thing formal before the administration in the many resolutions and petitions now coming here asking interference on the part of this country to attempt to put a stop to the war. These petitions and resolutions, accompanied by personal letters and telegrams, will probably continue to pour in at the White House and State De-partment so long as there is fighting be-

tween Great Britain and the Boers Will Not Offer to Mediate.

Statements heretofore made in The Star can be repeated with additional emphasis now-that no matter what comes or goes, so long as this country is directly not inolved, the administration will make no tenders of mediation. Even if the Monroe doctrine did not stand in the way, President McKinley would not undertake so herulean an effort.

Conservative men of all parties who have iscerned the political cloud now being kicked up," are already sending their congratulations to the President and assuring aim that they are confident of his ability to withstand all the jingoism which may be ngendered on the subject. Those who re nember the patience with which the Presimember the patience with which the President bore with the efforts to bring on a war with Spain before the time had arrived will soon come to the conclusion, it is oficially pointed out, that similar steps now will meet with a greater display of backbone. The President's fondest hope, it is said today, is to have the United States ontinue without interruption her journey of prosperity and contentment. Attempted interference with Great Britain now would, it is said, be of irreparable damage to this country for many years, even if it did not result in war with that country.

Previous Attempts Have Failed.

Previous Attempts Have Failed. It is stated by cabinet officials that there as never been a real war in Europe within he last hundred years in which people in his country have not attempted to draw the United States, but they have not succeded. Those who think like them now will not succeed either, it is said. Neither ioes the administration believe that, politially, much capital can be made of the position assumed. The fact that there are German and Irish voters in this country does not mean to say that they haven't as much brains as any other class of citizens and that they do not comprehend international laws. It is believed in administration circles today that the political phase of the situation will be carried so far as to overhalance itself.

His Tariff Views Unchanged. President McKinley, it can again way changed his views that f possible, Porto Rico, should be accorded ee trade with this country. The President's opinion, however, will give way to hat of Congress when the legislative body acts. To Senate and House leaders the President has often expressed his views, saying that he could not see how free trade with this new acquisition could be acted. with this new acquisition could be avoided, and further, that no attempt should be made

avoid it. One of the Paris Commissioners.

Louis Stern of New York city will be one of the commissioners from this country to the Paris exposition when the list, now long delayed, is announced by the President. Mr. Stern is of the firm of Stern Brothers of New York. He at one time lived in Petersburg, Va., going from there to New York. With his brothers a small business was opened. It grew rapidy, and is now one of the largest in the world.

A West Virginia Delegation.

Five of the men belonging to what is known as the "Big Six" of the second West Virginia district were at the White House this morning. They were Representative A. G. Dayton, John Cummings of Wheeling, J. H. Rose of Parkersburg, A. A. Carney of Wheeling and P. W. Burke of Fairmount, Mr. Rose being accompanied by his son. Accompanying the second district men was Representative Johnson of the third district. Four of the five men of the second district are Baltimore and Ohio conductors and engineers who have long been influential in politics. Mr. Cummings was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated President Harrison. He met Chauncey Delew there, Mr. Cummings is a railroad engineer and Mr. Depew president of a big road, but Mr. Depew told Mr. Cummings that there was "a bond of sympathy between railroad men," and the two men have ever since been close friends,

Senator Chandler's Sons. Senator Chandler was in the reception room with his two sons when Representative Dayton and his party went in. "Day-ton, this is my son," said Senator Chandler, "he is in the navy." Grasping the hand of the young man, Mr. Dayton said:

"I am glad to meet you because you are in the navy and because the Chandler stock is not likely to run out." "On, here's abouter, said the New Hampshire senator. "He's a professional boxer," he added, with a laugh. "Just like his father," added Representative William Aiden Smith of Michigan, and then there was a hearty laugh all around the room.

Senator Allison was with the President a good while discussing party affairs. Some

good while discussing party affairs. Sena-tor Shoup, accompanied by Chief Justice Bartch of the Utah supreme court and Senator Fairbanks were also visitors.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels. The President received the supervising is spectors of steam vessels, who are holding their annual meeting here. James A. Du-mont, supervising inspector general, was at the head of the party, the other mem-bers being John Bermingham, San Francisco; George H. Starbuck, New York; John W. Oast, Norfolk; R. J. Whitledge, St. Louis; S. R. Crambaugh, Cincinnati; James Stone, Cleveland; John Cotter, New Or-

Presidential Nominations. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Navy-Karl Ohnesorg of Connecticut, to be an assistant surgeon; Gunner Frank H. Whitney, to be a chief gunner in the navy. Interior—Albert D. Chamberlin of Inez, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo.

BRITISH OFFICIAL MISREPRESENTE

A STATUE OF HAHNEMANN.

Queen's Speech to Parliament Indi-

ing the Speech Read.

LONDON, January 30 .- The seventh ses

happily, not been restored, but otherwis my relations with other states are friendly

many and this country regarding Samoa and the federation in Australia, the speech again reverts to the war, saying: qualities of the colonial forces engaged in

of our navy and our coast defenses wi assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic re-

cluded Messrs. Dillon, Healy and John Redmond and many of their followers.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged
that the time had come to restore unity in
the ranks of the parliamentary representatives of Irish nationalism. Mr. Redmond
described the prestige of Great Britain as
practically shattered, and said there seemed
to be no better time for promoting union
upon a sound and enduring basis, coupled
with a policy of unity in combat and entire independence of all the English political parties. He then moved a resolution cal parties. He then moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish

When the proceedings were recommenced in the house of commons, Mr. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government eaders, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he liberal leader, and others were loudly heered by their respective followers.

James Lowther made his annual motion relative to the interference of neers at elec-

Subsequently, Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman. onservative, member for the Woodbridge livision of Suffolk, moved the address in

The Duke of Somerset moved the address n reply to the queen's speech and the Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the motion. The Duke of Somerset, in moving the address, said he looked forward confidently to a successful termination of the war. He irrged the necessity for reform in the military administration and said that, hitherto, the army seemed to have existed for the

alry, has left Hebbronville, Texas, for Hua-